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POW Camp Number Eight

1. On 15 May 1952, approximately 1,000 ROK POW's from the POW Camp Number Eight at YD-553232 in Mandal-myŏn (125-59, 39-00) (YD-5821) were observed walking in formation. They wore ROK fatigues, North Korean and Chinese Communist army uniforms and white North Korean army shoes. Platoon leaders were selected from among the prisoners. The camp was made up of one-story, white-walled buildings with cement slate roofs and was encircled by barbed wire. "POW" was painted in Korean on the roof of one of the buildings.

POW Camp Number Three

2. On 3 July, the POW Camp Number Three was in the former mining area of Koryŏng-ni (126-03, 38-57) (BU-4415). The camp held 200 Americans, 200 British and 1,600 ROK's in about ten compounds with approximately ten huts in each compound. Each hut housed an average of twenty prisoners. Each compound was enclosed by a brown, wooden fence three meters high.
3. The POW's were dressed in North Korean army summer uniforms. They received a daily ration of 100 grams of rice, 600 grams of cereal and some vegetables and salt. Approximately 60 percent of the prisoners were suffering from mal-

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nutrition and there were no medical personnel at the camp. The seriously ill were removed to another location which was not known to the prisoners.

4. North Korean army junior lieutenants gave daily instruction in Communism at irregular times. The prisoners had no regular jobs but were occasionally used to repair bomb-damaged areas near the camp. They had two hours of free time daily, one hour in the morning and one in the afternoon.

POW Camp in P'yongyang

5. In mid-July 1952, the first group of 150 ROK POW's arrived at a camp in a former icehouse at YD-376205 in Hwankum-chong near P'yongyang. The building had a grey roof, red brick walls and was 30 meters long, 10 meters wide and 8 meters high. In late July, the number of prisoners had increased to 600 ROK and 100 American POW's.
6. The prisoners received a daily ration of 800 grams of cereal and some vegetable and salt. There were no facilities for bathing, washing clothes or getting haircuts. Routine medical treatment was provided for minor ailments but serious diseases were not treated. In late July, 20 Americans and 75 South Koreans were in serious condition.
7. Classes in Communism were held from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. daily. POW's were also sent on work details to clean up bomb damage in P'yongyang. The recreation period from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. was spent in singing North Korean army or North Korean folk songs.

ROK POW Camp Near Sinanju

8. On 2 August, a POW camp, with 200 ROK prisoners housed in ten houses formerly used by officials of the Anju coal mine, was at Sin-ni (125-37, 39-36) (YD-2586), a village of about eighty houses. The POW houses had grey slate roofs and were situated in a row running from north to south with the entrances facing east.
9. Most of the prisoners wore North Korean army uniforms and a few still wore United States army fatigues. They received 3 daily rations of 500 grams of rice, 200 grams of cereal, and some vegetables and sauce and they were issued one blanket or Chinese manufactured hemp bag for every two prisoners. All were barefoot. Soviet medical personnel visited the camp once every week or ten days to treat the sick and to disinfect the camp.
10. From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., the prisoners dug coal in the Anju mines and nightly they received two hours' instruction in Communism. They were guarded in camp and at work by two North Korean army platoons.

POW Camp West of Hwagong-ni

11. On 4 August, 24 United Nations airmen were held in a POW camp in a former brickyard west of Hwagong-ni (125-48, 39-09) (YD-4237).¹ The camp, commanded by a senior captain, was guarded by a North Korean army platoon. The daily schedule was: reveille 6 a.m., breakfast 7 a.m., political indoctrination 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., lunch 12 a.m. to 1 p.m., 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., supper and recreation, 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., evening roll-call 9:30 p.m., and taps at 10 p.m.

The Suan POW Camp

12. On 15 August, the Suan POW camp with 80 white, 20 colored and 200 ROK prisoners

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was in underground shelters at Hol-gol (126-27, 38-52) (BU-7905). Communist indoctrination was given every morning, but the afternoons were free and no work was required. The prisoners were confined to the shelters, which were cramped and unsanitary.

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The Karyōju-ri POW Camp

13. On 15 August, the Karyōju-ri POW camp with 500 ROK prisoners was in a primary school two kilometers south of Karyōju-ri (127-00, 38-45) (CT-2691). Two hours of Communist indoctrination were given in the morning and the afternoons were free. There was no fence around the school. Prisoners were confined to the building and guards were stationed in five houses adjacent to the school.

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1. ☐ Comment. This may be a part of a much larger camp at Huan-dong (125-49, 39-07) (YD-4333) which, ☐ a different ☐ housed approximately 300 American POW's, 100 of whom were air force personnel.

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